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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/748,621	12/30/2003	Frank L. Neely	VTN 568CIP1	7509
27777 7590 09/21/2007 PHILIP S. JOHNSON JOHNSON & JOHNSON			EXAMINER	
			HUYNH, CARLIC K	
ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08933-7003		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1617		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
•			09/21/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/748,621	NEELY ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
	•	Carlic K. Huynh	1617			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication	on appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address			
	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR F	PEDI VIQ SET TO EVOIDE 4 M	IONTH(S) OR THIRTY (20) DAVE			
WHI(- Exte after - If NO - Failt Any	CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILINg rensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 C SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by reply received by the Office later than three months after the led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NG DATE OF THIS COMMUNION (CFR 1.136(a)). In no event, however, may a ron. period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON statute, cause the application to become AB	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)[Responsive to communication(s) filed on		·			
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice ur	nder <i>Ex par</i> te <i>Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D). 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposit	ion of Claims					
4)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are pending in the applic	ation.				
ŕ	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with		•			
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)□	Claim(s) is/are rejected.		•			
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> are subject to restriction ar	nd/or election requirement.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
9)[The specification is objected to by the Exa	aminer.				
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)] accepted or b) ☐ objected to	by the Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection	to the drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the o	correction is required if the drawing	(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by t	he Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo	oreign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
	□ All b) Some * c) None of:					
Ź	1. Certified copies of the priority docu	iments have been received.				
	2. Certified copies of the priority docu		Application No			
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the	e priority documents have been	received in this National Stage			
	application from the International E	Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).				
*	See the attached detailed Office action for	a list of the certified copies not	received.			
Attachme	nt(e)					
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview	Summary (PTO-413)			
2) Noti	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94	48) Paper No(s)/Mail Date			
	rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of I 6) Other:	Informal Patent Application			

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-21 and 28-29, drawn to an antimicrobial lens comprising silver and a polymer formed from a mixture comprising a ligand monomer of Formula I, classified in class 424, subclass 618.
- II. Claims 22-27, drawn to a method of producing an antimicrobial lens comprising silver and a polymer formed from a mixture comprising a ligand monomer of Formula I, classified in class 424, subclass 618.
- III. Claim 30, drawn to a lens case, classified in class D03, subclass 264.
- 2. Inventions II and I are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make another and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case, (1) other antimicrobial lenses can be made from a method of producing, e.g. anti-cancer and high blood pressure medications, and (2) other methods of producing can be used to make an antimicrobial lens comprising silver and a polymer formed from a mixture comprising a ligand monomer of Formula I.

Inventions I and III are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the different inventions I and III

are not capable of being used together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects as Invention I, an antimicrobial lens, is different from Invention III, a lens case.

Inventions II and III are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the different inventions II and III are not capable of being used together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects as Invention II, a method of producing an antimicrobial lens, is different from Invention III, a lens case.

Restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper because all these inventions listed in this action are independent or distinct for the reasons given above <u>and</u> there would be a serious search and examination burden if restriction were not required because one or more of the following reasons apply:

- (a) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification;
- (b) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art due to their recognized divergent subject matter;
- (c) the inventions require a different field of search (for example, searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search queries);
- (d) the prior art applicable to one invention would not likely be applicable to another invention;
- (e) the inventions are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

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Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete <u>must</u> include

(i) an election of a invention to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

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The election of an invention may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected invention.

If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable upon the elected invention.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

- 3. This application contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct species:
 - (1) a single disclosed species of a lens; and
 - (2) a single disclosed species of a monomer of Formula I.

The species are independent or distinct because claims to the different species recite the mutually exclusive characteristics of such species. In addition, these species are not obvious variants of each other based on the current record.

If either Group I, II or III is elected, the applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect (1) a single disclosed species of a lens, and (2) a single disclosed species of a monomer of Formula I for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. Currently, claims 1-30 are generic.

It is noted that the species of lenses are structurally distinct and the search for each lens would represent an undue burden on the Office. The lens may be selected from, for example, silicone hydrogel, etafilcon A, balafilcon A, acquafilcon A, lenefilcon A, alyfilcon, senofilcon, or lotrafilcon A.

It is also noted that the species of monomers of Formula I are structurally distinct and the search for each monomer of Formula I would represent an undue burden on the Office. The monomer of Formula I may be selected from, for example:

There is an examination and search burden for these patentably distinct species due to their mutually exclusive characteristics. The species require a different field of search (e.g., searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search

queries); and/or the prior art applicable to one species would not likely be applicable to another species; and/or the species are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete <u>must</u> include

(i) an election of a species to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected species, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

The election of the species may be made with or without traverse. To preserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the election of species requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected species.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the species unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other species.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of an allowable generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

A telephone call to the attorney is not required where: 1) the restriction requirement is complex, 2) the application is being prosecuted pro se, or 3) the examiner knows from past experience that a telephone election will not be made (MPEP § 812.01). Therefore, since this restriction requirement is considered complex, a call to the attorney for telephone election was not made.

Notice of Possible Rejoinder

4. The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained.

Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder. Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlic K. Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-5574. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 8:30AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreenivasan Padmanabhan can be reached on 571-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ckh